

2,000 CAPTIVES, 7,700 WOUNDS TAKEN AS AMERICANS Wipe Out Salient

BATTLE BRINGS BETTER BASE, MARCH SAYS

St. Mihiel Capture Nets Strategic Center for Offensive Operations.

TO CONTINUE ADVANCE

Yanks Will Proceed as Fast as Possible to Berlin.

REQUIRES 7 BILLION DOLLARS

War Department Needs That Amount to Carry Out Military Program for 1918.

That the first American field army by the capture of St. Mihiel sector established a better base for operations against Germany than any existing heretofore was the most important of the announcements made yesterday by General Foch in his communications to the press.

Describing the military and strategic value of the capture of the St. Mihiel salient and sector General Foch said: "The American movement at St. Mihiel is of course freshest in your mind. The old St. Mihiel salient was the first one that was established along the Western front in September, 1914, and is the best least one to go; the narrowest and most angular of all salients, projecting twelve miles into the French line and having important military bearing because it is across the railway of the Moselle and having important military bearing because it is across the valley of the Moselle valley, cutting off Verdun from Commercy and Toul and leaving only one supply line, the one goes out to the west toward the drive."

The salient was cut off by the German army in less than two days, sharp blows on both flanks. The south flank our troops advanced along a ten-mile front between XIV and XV Corps, up through the undulating plain of the Moselle. On the west flank on a 12-mile front, they advanced across the heights of the Meuse, a salient which is six miles wide, and has been deep branching ravines. By the evening of the first day the south flank had been driven in six miles and the north flank three miles. By the evening of the second day, Friday, the salient had been cut out. Gen. Pershing's communications which have been published in the newspapers indicate over 12,000 prisoners. The removal of the salient stopped the line of the German communications rail communications between Verdun and St. Mihiel and Toul and gives very much better base for future offensive operations than existed before this drive began.

"German Withdraw Quietly."

"It is to be noted that the German communication says that they withdrew quietly from this sector, in accordance with a carefully prepared plan; but this does not cover the 12,000 men they left behind. They constitute the combatant strength of an entire German division."

General March declined to disclose the total number of the American troops engaged at the beginning of the drive.

General March hit hard at the intimation in the public press that "America isn't going through with this war." He said: "The war is a matter of course is preposterous in the face of the fact that we have taken the limit which will carry the war to the end. The limit is not on the point of asking for over 10,000,000 more for the military program this year. And with everything moving at the highest speed it is inconceivable that any such propaganda can be considered seriously by anybody."

"America is going through with it. The increased program call for increased effort in France, increased port facilities, etc., and I have here a cablegram which indicates the way things are going 'over there' in this respect."

The cablegram referred to by Gen. March read as follows: "This afternoon 35,000 men came ashore at one of our base ports and 15,000 more will be off tomorrow morning. Fifteen ships came in at 10 o'clock this morning, out of which twelve were unloaded and will be ready to return tomorrow before noon."

A telegram was read by Gen. March from Gen. Naulin, the commander of the Twenty-first French Army Corps, in which he speaks in high terms of the Rainbow Forty-second American Division. In an official order Gen. Naulin says: "At the moment when the Forty-second American Division is on the point of leaving the Twenty-first Army Corps, I desire to express my deep thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions. By its valor, ardor, and its spirit, it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15 and 16 in the course of the great battle where the Fourth army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front. I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period. My prayers accompany it in the great struggle we are engaged in for the liberty of the world."

At the moment when the Forty-second American Division is on the point of leaving the Twenty-first Army Corps, I desire to express my deep thanks for the services which it has rendered under all conditions. By its valor, ardor, and its spirit, it has very particularly distinguished itself on July 15 and 16 in the course of the great battle where the Fourth army broke the German offensive on the Champagne front. I am proud to have had it under my orders during this period. My prayers accompany it in the great struggle we are engaged in for the liberty of the world."

A RAIN OF TERROR



LONDON HAILS U. S. FIGHTERS

"Hail Columbia" Screams from Card in Famous British Club.

By JOHN L. BALDERSTON.

London, Sept. 14.—"Hail Columbia" screamed a placard in the window of a famous London club today. It was fastened above a map of Lorraine and from the top of a swaying ship's mast of little American flags stuck in a huge cardboard seemed dancing forward.

England has greeted the American victory with remarkable and touching enthusiasm, despite her weariness of five years and almost complete lack of details of the fighting. It was not merely a mechanical machine-made official enthusiasm. Every American here was made happy yesterday and today by congratulations and encomia heaped on him everywhere.

When America Started.

Today a remark made months ago by Pershing may be repeated. When asked when the American law would start an offensive he replied simply: "There is not going to be any Bull Run in this war."

"We have cleaned up the little job Foch gave us," said an American officer today. "Now, perhaps, he will give us a bigger one."

Whether this battle is a local operation or part of a bigger scheme yet to be disclosed, it can certainly be considered by itself. It is now evident what happened.

Gen. von Gallwitz, aware that an attack was brewing, in obedience to the new German scheme of declining pitched battles under unfavorable conditions, planned his getaway some time ago.

Fight While Running.

But retreat without fighting was impossible. The salient was crowded with guns and material for an offensive long contemplated—a daring dream of the enemy strategists for years—whereby the Germans pushing across St. Mihiel would join the crown prince's army coming south through Champagne.

Most of this accumulated material had been removed. The men were left in the pocket without the support of many guns. They were ordered to resist while retreating slowly and in an orderly fashion at a minimum cost.

But our infantry had something to say about this well-conceived plan. The brilliant advance to Thiaucourt broke down all resistance and upset Von Gallwitz's apple cart. The haul of prisoners is immense, considering our casualties which I understand were astonishingly light.

Our gain of ground is the greatest made by the allies in two days of fighting during the whole war.

"IT IS HOT STUFF," GEN. MARCH ASSERTS

Chief of Staff Tells Press of Yanks' Dashing Deeds.

Infected with the spirit, enthusiasm and ardor of the American troops, who, as dashing exploits he was describing, Gen. March, Chief of Staff, exclaimed with undisguised joy: "It is hot stuff."

Forgetting all about salients, strategic points, flank movements, Hindenburg lines and the unpronounceable names of the French villages in the present battle area, Gen. March's exclamations came like a quick, sharp explosion during his customary talk to newspaper men yesterday afternoon.

As a soldier he does not pretend to be a phrase-maker but as Chief of the American Staff he feels deep pride and jubilation in the invincible spirit being displayed by Pershing's men. Asked for a word of comment upon the news from France, he did not pause in search of a phrase which would match the historic sayings of the great military leaders.

As long with enthusiasm, he fairly shouted: "It is hot stuff."

Recovering his equilibrium, he continued: "All reports from the fighting sections in France indicate the same high spirit, the lack of pessimism which has always characterized our troops in France and every one gets into the swing of it the minute he gets there. The quickness and rapidity with which they handled the fight at St. Mihiel is attributed not only to the fine staff work which brought it off, but to the individual soldier himself."

When America Started.

Today a remark made months ago by Pershing may be repeated. When asked when the American law would start an offensive he replied simply: "There is not going to be any Bull Run in this war."

"We have cleaned up the little job Foch gave us," said an American officer today. "Now, perhaps, he will give us a bigger one."

Whether this battle is a local operation or part of a bigger scheme yet to be disclosed, it can certainly be considered by itself. It is now evident what happened.

Gen. von Gallwitz, aware that an attack was brewing, in obedience to the new German scheme of declining pitched battles under unfavorable conditions, planned his getaway some time ago.

DEBS SPEAKS BOLDLY OF 10-YEAR SENTENCE

Socialist Has No Complaint Against Trial or Verdict.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 14.—"I have no regrets," declared Eugene V. Debs, the four-times candidate for the Presidency on the Socialist ticket, after he had been sentenced today by Judge Westhaven to ten years' imprisonment for making disloyal utterances.

The choice was not with me; it could not have been otherwise," continued Debs. "I haven't one word of complaint to make either against the trial or the verdict. The evidence was truthful and it was fairly presented by the prosecution. The judge's charge was masterly and scrupulously fair. I could have been in Congress long ago—I preferred to go to prison."

Debs was fined at \$5,000 upon the express condition exacted by the court that he would observe the law while at liberty and will not leave the court's jurisdiction without permission. Fifty days was allowed for the payment of the fine. Debs was sentenced to three ten-year terms, but they will run concurrently. Moundsville, W. Va., was named as the place of his imprisonment.

French Find "Bertha's" Seat.

The French have found the platform of the last "Bertha," constructed for the long-range bombardment of Paris, by the salient of the department today. It was located in the Corbie wood, in the neighborhood of Beaumont and Cugny, and bears marks of allied fire.

WEST MAY BE MADE GASLESS

Extension of Sunday Rule Depends on Amounts of Fuel Saved.

The gasolineless Sunday request may be extended to include the territory west of the Mississippi River. Midcontinent refiners are now canvassing the situation with a view of determining their ability to care for the Western territory and at the same time furnish the amount of gasoline they have agreed to deliver at the Atlantic seaboard for shipment overseas.

The solution will rest entirely upon their ability to provide for both demands, it is stated by the Fuel Administration. If this is found to be impossible the country west of the Mississippi will, of course, be called upon to forego pleasure driving temporarily in order that the necessary stocks may be built up and maintained upon the Atlantic seaboard for shipment overseas.

Price-Rising Considered.

The fixing of prices is also contemplated by Fuel Administrator Garfield. A study is being made of costs and prices and on the basis of this investigation it is expected shortly to effect such a readjustment of prices as may be found reasonable and necessary.

The second gasolineless Sunday showed an increased saving of gasoline over the previous Sunday, according to figures gathered by the oil industry in all the States affected by the order.

In a count of cars in operation at stated hours, Illinois led with 20,000 cars on Saturday, August 31, and 130 on September 8, a reduction of practically 99 per cent. An approximation of the saving at three gallons per car would translate into a total of 415,000 barrels.

BRITISH DESTROY 5 PLANES.

Bring Down Machines and Drop Ten Tons of Bombs.

London, Sept. 14.—Five German machines were brought down by the British yesterday, the war office communique on aviation stated tonight. The British aviators suffered no losses. Ten tons of bombs were dropped on various German targets, notably in conjunction with the American advance on the Lorraine front.

The railways around Metz were successfully attacked by the British fliers, six and one-half tons of bombs being dropped on important German points of communication.

Two German machines were brought down in the Metz area.

Burleson May Detain Nation.

Withdrawal of the current issue of The Nation, a periodical issued in New York, is being considered by the Postmaster General today. The documents in the case were received from the New York City postmaster by the solicitor of the department today and were forwarded to Mr. Burleson, who will announce a decision Monday.

LAWYERS TO AID WITH DRAFT PAPERS

Will Be Stationed at Public Places to Help Registrants.

MAY DRAW SEPT. 24

Questionnaires Going First to Men of 19-20 and 32-36 Ages.

ALL NUMBERS TO BE DRAWN

Class 1 in Preferred Ages to Be Exhausted Before Calling 18 and 37-45.

In order that there may be no mistake in the filling out of questionnaires by the registrants who signed up last week, the Legal Advisory Board is calling upon all members of the legal profession in Washington to aid in the task.

The questionnaires are to be distributed to registrants of the 19 to 20 and 32 to 36 classes all on the same day and it is estimated that 2,500 of the pamphlets will be mailed by local boards on the date set.

Seven days will be allowed registrants to fill out the questionnaires and mail them to the local boards. During these seven days it is proposed that the lawyers lend their ability to the men in filling them out properly and thus render a great patriotic service.

The lawyers will probably be distributed throughout the different police precincts and will there aid the registrants. It is also probable that stations will be established in the Public Library, Central High School, the City Post Office, Emory building and other places as they are required.

Owing to the fact that the date of mailing the questionnaires is uncertain, the meeting of the Legal Advisory Board called for Monday night has been called off. The meeting will be held, however, as soon as the date of distribution is announced.

Crowder Speeds Up.

Lightning speed to put the man power of the nation, registered on Thursday, into training and increase the flow of men overseas to support General Pershing and his armies in their big drive is the effort of the Provost Marshal General's office.

As a result Col. Charles B. Warren, executive officer in the absence of General Crowder, announced yesterday that it might be possible to hold the drawing for the order numbers of the new registration as early as September 24. General Crowder has previously announced the tentative date as October 2.

Figures on the registration are complete in most of the States, but the big increase which the earlier estimates did. State totals have not been received so far, but it was the big increase in the figure for the District of Columbia which led the Provost Marshal General Friday to estimate a registration 8.5 per cent in excess of the preliminary estimates.

Early Estimates Best.

"The registration is more likely to be about what our preliminary estimates showed," said Col. Warren yesterday. "State estimates are changing constantly and we'll announce no figures until the State returns are in. I expect new to be able to give definite figures on Monday."

The preliminary estimates were for about 12,000,000 men. These were raised Friday to 14,000,000, on the basis of estimated figures from eleven States, including the District.

"Washington is now just like a mining camp," said Col. Warren. "There are thousands of temporary residents here, and these were invited to register here."

Local boards are rushing the work of assigning serial numbers to Thursday's registrant. Notice of the serial number will be enclosed to registrants of the 19-20 and 32-36-year classes with the questionnaires. Eighteen-year-olds and men 37 to 45 will not receive questionnaires at once, but are charged with discovering their serial numbers, which will be posted at registration places by the local boards.

Separate Age Groups.

Serial numbers will be assigned all registrants and all will be included in the big drawing for the order numbers. The local boards will then withdraw the order numbers of the men from 37 to 45 and boys 18 to 20, a separate group, and the boards will classify the men 19-20 and 32 to 36 by classes on dependency or occupation.

Then when calls are made on the local boards for men, the men in Class 1, in the order of their order numbers, within the age group of 19-20 and 32 to 36 will first be taken. After they are exhausted, if they shall be, Class 1 men of 37 to 45, and 18 years will be called in the order of their order numbers. The 18-year registrants, by such time, would in most instances be past 19 years.

"If at some indefinite time it should be necessary to go into the deferred classifications, Class 2, of the earlier registrations will be exhausted before Class 2 of the last registration is invaded," said Col. Warren yesterday. "The same will be true of the more deferred classifications."

Draft Status Changeable.

The district boards will be continuously reclassifying men of the deferred classifications as their status changes in respect to dependencies or occupations. Emmons.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

U. S. WAR NEWS DELAYED.

Reports of Captures Held Up by New Rule Until Official.

With the First American Army, Sept. 14.—A new rule issued for American correspondents forbids them to report advances and captures of towns or positions before they have been announced in the official communications.

DOUGHBOYS KIND TO FINE TAMED BOCHES

Americans Give Captured Huns Life in Trucks.

With the First American Army, Sept. 14.—Along one of the high roads in the rear of our front north of St. Mihiel passed today three miles of German prisoners under American guards striding rearward four abreast.

French artillery workers behind the lines stopped then their labors and fell out owing to exhaustion he side cheering the Americans.

Whenever a German prisoner fell out owing to exhaustion he was picked up and put on a motor truck. French officers agreed that the captives were the finest looking set of prisoners they have seen in a long time. The Germans were happy and cheerful and appeared to be glad that they were captured.

There is no malice, no vengeance in the doughboy. This was strikingly illustrated by the treatment the American soldiers gave their captives. Many were seen to hand their prisoners cigarettes.

KING SENDS THANKS.

British Sovereign Cables U. S. Congratulations.

London, Sept. 14.—King George today sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"I heartily congratulate you upon the brilliant achievement of the American and allied troops under the leadership of Gen. Pershing. The success has been achieved by these operations which marked the active intervention of the American army on a great scale. I am sure that your administration, for complete victory and I hope for the not far distant triumph of the allied cause."

BIG DRIVE EXPECTED.

Germans Looked for St. Mihiel Push Three Days Later.

With the First American Army, Sept. 14.—It is true that the Germans expected our drive against the St. Mihiel salient.

But they looked for it to open tomorrow, which is three days after it actually was launched.

At midnight on September 11, an hour before our bombardment began they started to move back their artillery. They thought they would have three days in which to complete the evacuation of the salient.

The removal of the bulk of their heavy guns explains the feeble reply to our preparatory shelling.

Captured German officers confirm this. They add that the line between Montmedy and Conflans, in their opinion, is now untenable. This sector is the most important portion of the Hindenburg line.

WILSON TO PERSHING.

Deeply Proud of What Boys Have Done, President Cables.

A cablegram from President Wilson to Gen. Pershing, congratulating him on the victory of the American army at the St. Mihiel salient, was made public yesterday at the Executive Mansion. The cablegram reads:

"White House, Sept. 14, 1918. 'Gen. John D. Pershing. 'American Expeditionary Forces, France. 'Accept my warmest congratulations on the brilliant achievement of the American army under your command. The boys have done what we expected of them and done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and of their officers. Please convey to all concerned my grateful and affectionate thanks. 'WOODROW WILSON."

210 Square Miles of Territory Is Wrested from Huns in Drive Imperiling Lorraine.

NEW DRIVE IN AILETTE SECTOR

Foch Strikes Blow Between the Aisne and Vesle, Advancing Two Miles on 12-Mile Front—Reach Vailly—British Advance.

Paris, Sept. 14.—Twenty thousand prisoners had been captured up to a late hour this evening in the Franco-American drive which obliterated the St. Mihiel salient. Seventy French towns and villages already have been liberated.

Two hundred and ten square miles of territory have been wrested from the Germans. The amount of material that has fallen into American hands is as yet incalculable. At least 5,000 Austro-Hungarians are among the prisoners taken by the French and Americans.

The whole German line from Montmedy (twenty-four miles north of Verdun) southeastward to Conflans, the important center, less than fourteen miles northwest of Metz—a front of thirty-five miles—is imperiled by the American smash.

German officers captured in the last two days frankly express the belief that the line is now untenable. If it falls America's First army will carry the war clear to the German Lorraine border and a battle for Metz would be the logical development.

FOCH STRIKES ASTRIDE AILETTE.

In line with his announced plan not to give the Germans a moment of rest, Foch struck a new blow today on both sides of the Ailette and between the Aisne and the Vesle. Mont Desaignes and the villages of Allemant and Sancy (five and two miles north of the Aisne, respectively) fell to the Poilus in the early stages of the attack. The formidable St. Gobain Massif is gravely threatened. The French advanced between two and three miles on a front of some twelve miles. They reached Vailly, an important town nine miles northeast of Soissons. About 2,000 prisoners had been taken before the night communique was issued. The Chemin-des-Dames and Laon itself, the southern pivot of the whole German battle line in the West, are seriously threatened by the new French drive.

The British not only beat off all German counter attacks west of the Cambrai-St. Quentin line, but made substantial headway toward Cambrai in the Havrincourt region, and also advanced their lines in the north, where La Bassee and Armentieres are expected to fall momentarily.

PROGRESS IN ST. QUENTIN-CAMBRAI SECTOR.

London, Sept. 14.—Fresh British progress along the front facing the Cambrai-St. Quentin sector of the Hindenburg line and further headway in the northern area around La Bassee was reported by Field Marshal Haig in his night bulletin. The Germans shelled the Anglo-American positions around Neuve Chapelle with gas today. The statement follows:

"A hostile raid was successfully repulsed this morning in the Gouzeaucourt sector.

"In the Havrincourt sector (southwest of Cambrai) our troops have pushed forward and have established new posts in the trench lines east and north of the village.

"Local fighting has taken place on both sides of the La Bassee Canal.

"Our troops have made progress and have taken some prisoners. "Hostile artillery has been active with gas shells in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle.

"A raid attempted by the enemy last night in this sector was driven off."

World Awaits Thrust From Allied Leader.

London, Sept. 14.—Big things are in the air.

Once more one of those pauses has set in when the whole world waits breathlessly for the next development.

"Where will Foch strike next?" is the question in all minds and on all lips. One thing is certain. The American forward dash wiping out the St. Mihiel salient which was the outstanding event of the past week is but a part of Foch's general plan.

It is revealing no secret to point to the convincing evidence that further offensives are in preparation.

It may be stated that Gen. Pershing's army is now able to threaten the priceless railway web, the threads of which lead to the great German fortresses of Metz which is the Achilles heel of the German empire.

Hindenburg Again Alive.

It is now, as it has been for some months, a battle of wits between Foch and Hindenburg. For that the latter has replaced Ludendorff as the master mind behind all German plans is now certain.

Ludendorff stands convicted before his countrymen and before the world as the most reckless military gambler in history. It was he—backed by the crown prince—who insisted upon a super-offensive campaign this year, when the more far-sighted Hindenburg warned against it, asserting that a successful defense in the West was the sole hope of the central powers.

Now Hindenburg is back in the saddle. It is his turn to make good as champion of the defensive. He has the advantage of being able to blame it all on his rival, Ludendorff. If his strategy fails, for he will be able to say that the five great drives of this year—called "abortive" by Ludendorff—were not his own. He has less authority than Von Frey-

tag-Loringhoven—laid the foundation to the German military debacle which the allied world foresees tonight without being overoptimistic.

Fight to Save Cambrai.

Foch's job on the other hand is to prevent a stalemate and this accounts for the heavy German assaults against the British between Moeuvres and Vermand designated to forestall a turning of Cambrai.

The Germans are being compelled to pay dearly in prisoners, guns and material for each succeeding allied blow. Foch's tactics are making even a defensive campaign sickening to the staunchest German militarists. The American offensive which has won back 20 square miles of territory and more prisoners and guns than have been taken in the same period during any previous allied attack demonstrates the excellent American staff work which is vitally important at this stage of the campaign.

The Verdun—Commercy railway which has been freed by the drive is invaluable since it facilitates American organization for a possible new blow on a wider scale. The possibility of such a blow is greatly worrying the enemy.

British Organize Positions.

No offensive on a large scale has been launched by the British in the past week because of the necessity of organizing the ground gained and bringing up supplies made necessary by the deep advance in a month's fighting.

The French and British west of the Somme are in a veritable wilderness due to the wanton German destruction.

Today's new French blows between the Aisne and the Ailette if pursued are likely to result in the capture of the St. Gobain Massif and subsequently the enemy may be forced to give up his water line on the Ailette.

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.